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REPORT

CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY	Hungary	DATE OF INFORMATION	1950
SUBJECT	Geographic - Weather report		
HOW PUBLISHED	Monthly periodical	DATE DIST.	3 May 1951
WHERE PUBLISHED	Budapest	NO. OF PAGES	4
DATE PUBLISHED	Dec 1950	SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.	
LANGUAGE	Hungarian		

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Termeszet es Technika.

PRECIPITATION AND OTHER HUNGARIAN WEATHER FOR OCTOBER 1950

[Map showing distribution of rainfall is appended.]

During October, the eastern counties finally received a sufficient amount of rain. The least rain fell in the Sajo-Hernad district, but even here precipitation was average. The least precipitation, 43 millimeters, 96 percent of the normal, was recorded at Abod. Precipitation at the following cities was above normal: 48 millimeters at Dedes (106 percent of normal); 51 millimeters at Sappuszta (113 percent), Gyongyos (106 percent), and Alsofugod (116 percent); 52 millimeters at Szikszo (118 percent); and 53 millimeters at Verpelete (115 percent).

There was so much precipitation west of the Danube that considerable deviations from normal appeared in many places. More than 100 millimeters of rain, 160-200 percent of the average, fell in most of the area west of the Danube, almost all of the Danube-Tisza interfluve, and in a small area in the vicinity of the Koros River. In this region, the most precipitation fell in Somogy, Tolna, and Baranya counties.

Precipitation was very heavy in the following communities: Varalja, 218 millimeters (301 percent of normal); Golle, 216 millimeters (367 percent); Rinyakovacsi, 213 millimeters (305 percent); Tengelic, 209 millimeters (441 percent); Lengyel, 206 millimeters (307 percent); Kaposvar, 205 millimeters (311 percent); and Felsoszentmarton, 204 millimeters (272 percent). Fortunately, the rainfall was so distributed that draining waters caused no harm. While 60-80 millimeters of precipitation (in Magyarpolany over 100 millimeters) was recorded on 16 September, precipitation on 1 October averaged 30-40 millimeters in most of the places where rain fell.

The temperature was generally constant during the month, and was 1-2 degrees below average.

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There was general rainfall on 1 October. Waves of warm air entered from the south and cool waves from the west, resulting in temperatures of 18-20 degrees (centigrade used throughout), west of the Danube, and 15 degrees at Szentgotthard, while the temperature ranged between 22-25 degrees east of the Danube, with the exception of the mountains. The peak temperature at Turkeve and Oroshaza was 26, and at Bekescsaba 27 degrees, which was also the high for the month.

The most precipitation on 1 October, more than 20 millimeters, was recorded in Somogy, Tolna, and Baranya counties. There were also storms in this region at Sarosd, Ozora, Somogyszentimre, Gerezdpuszta, Magocs, Lengyel, Pecs, Szigetvar, Szentbekalla, and Siklos, and at Gyomro, and in the Maros River vicinity. Precipitation at Rinyakovacsi amounted to 44 millimeters, with 41 millimeters at Turbek, 40 millimeters at Szigetvar, 34 millimeters at Barcs, 27 millimeters at Kozephidveg, and 23 millimeters at Kaposvar.

On 2 October, the western cool wave covered the country, removing the difference in temperature between the eastern and western portions of the country. The temperature remained below 18-20 degrees, and the sparse precipitation did not exceed 10 millimeters.

On the 3d, newer cold waves from the west crossed the country, causing general precipitation not exceeding a few millimeters. This had no effect on daily high temperature, however, and in the east, before the arrival of the cool wave, the temperature rose slightly, then dropped the following day. On the 4th, the temperature near the ground at Sopron, Mosonmagyarovar, and Miskolc dropped to 2 degrees and at Salgotarjan, to 0. There was morning fog in some places.

Cold air descending from the Alps caused a drop in nocturnal low temperature. Frost appeared in the northeast on the morning of the 5th and increasingly larger areas were covered by morning fog. There was still no change in daily high temperature because of the intense diurnal warming. In some places where the fog was more enduring, for example Gyor on the morning of the 6th, the temperature was considerably lower than the rest of the country.

With the movement of the high pressure center from the Alps to the Volga region in the USSR, calm, clear weather prevailed until the 9th. There was more fog in the western areas, with misty precipitation in some places, less nocturnal cooling, and less variation in daily temperatures. The less foggy east underwent greater changes in temperature and received more precipitation.

There were more clouds in the sky on the 10th, and slight rain fell in the south. With the entrance of milder air masses from the southwest, temperatures west of the Danube reached their high for the month, despite the overcast. The temperature reached 19 at Sopron, 20 at Mosonmagyarovar and Lengyel, and 21 at Pecs. There also was an abeyance in night frost.

Cooler air masses entered from the west, causing frequent showers and storms at Kiralyhaza, Gonyu, Nogradszakal, Komarom, etc. The amount of the precipitation was slight, exceeding 10 millimeters only in a small area in the vicinity of Fonyod and Somogyvar.

High temperatures on the 12th reached only 14-16 degrees. Most of the country remained dry, but 4 millimeters of rain and sleet fell at Csenger in the form of a storm.

Surface frost reappeared in the east on the 13th; on the 14th, temperatures of -2 degrees were recorded up to a height of 1½ meters at Salgotarjan and -3 degrees at Debrecen. At Debrecen the temperature near the surface dropped to -7 degrees. There was surface frost west of the Danube on the morning of the 14th. A descending mass of air brought calm, clear weather to the country and nocturnal temperatures dropped, even though daily high temperatures remained around 14-16 degrees.

Deep night frost occurred in an increasingly large territory. On the 16th, the surface temperature recorded at Turkeve and Debrecen was -8, and at Nyiregyhaza -4 degrees. There was no frost west of the Danube on the 17th, but there was fog in many places. Waves of mild sea air from the west and south stopped night frost and gave rise to general rain. The low on the morning of the 17th was 8-10 degrees. On the 18th there were storms at Tapolca, and 37 millimeters precipitation at Tiszabecs. Hail fell at Turkeve on the 19th.

Cold weather set in on the 19th. The temperature rose only to 11 degrees at Pecs and 12 at Szombathely. On the 20th, frost reappeared in the eastern counties, with temperatures of -2 degrees near the surface at Tarcal and Salgotarjan, -4 at Miskolc, and -5 at Debrecen. A temporary warm wave followed on the 21st and no frost was reported, but the arrival of a wave of polar air on the 22d caused surface frost across the country. The morning of the 23d was one of the coldest of the month. The temperature everywhere dropped at least to freezing. The temperature at Siofok, Kecskemet, Siklos, and Mohacs was -4; at Mosonmagyarovar, Debrecen, and Miskolc -5 degrees. The temperature near the surface at Budapest, Pecs, and Szolnok was -4; at Sopron, Kecskemet, Bekescsaba, and Nyiregyhaza -5; Salgotarjan, Szeged, and Baja -6; Mosonmagyarovar, Miskolc, and Kalocsa -7; at Turkeve and Debrecen -8 degrees. Such a cold wave toward the end of October is not unusual. For example, -10 degrees were recorded in October 1946, but the cold wave may be taken into consideration in comparing fall temperatures.

As a result of 8-10 hours of sunshine on the 23d, the temperature rose to 11-13 degrees, but on the morning of the 24th, dropped below freezing and in many places, below the temperature of the 23d. The low near the surface at Miskolc was -8 degrees.

On the 24th, a storm center over the Mediterranean forced a warm mass over the cold air covering Hungary, producing continuous, extraordinary precipitation during the remainder of the month. Precipitation began in the southwest, and gradually spread over the country. Most of the precipitation was west of the Danube and resulted in an interruption in the cold weather. East of the Tisza River, the warm mass descended. This resulted in snow, and snow mixed with rain in the west, and temperatures much lower than in the east. By the 26th, 13 centimeters of damp snow had fallen at Brennbergbanya, causing damage to forests. Electric wires were brought down by branches broken by the weight of the snow. Precipitation in the east fell in the form of rain. A few of the many places at which there were summer-like storms are: Mako, on the 25th; Karcag, Fegyvernek, Nagyleta, Berettyoujfalu, Csepa, Csorvas, Gyoma, Kenderes, Turkeve, Kocsord, Tarpa, Tiszaroff, Sarkad, Oroshaza and Kiskunfelegyhaza, on the 26th; Tarpa, on the 27th.

The most precipitation of this period fell on 2 days. On the 25th, 62 millimeters were recorded at Suttoro; 45 at Mosonszentmiklos; 43 at Bokeny; 41 at Vizvar, Koszeg, and Mezobereny; 40 at Mezotur, Kald, Kiralyhaza and Sopron; and on the 30th, 48 millimeters were recorded at Herend; 47 at Farkasgyepu, Tengelic, and Mor; 46 at Nagyszentjanos; 45 at Vinyesandormajor, Simontornya, and Suttoro; and 40 at Tab and Bakonybel. Precipitation continued on into November.

[Appended map follows.]

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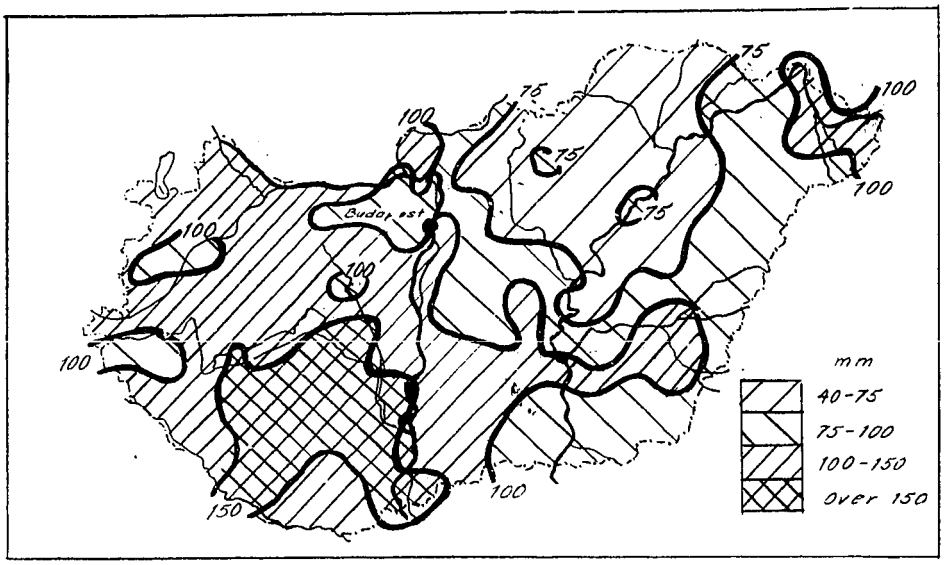

Distribution of Precipitation, October 1950

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